The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE ORGANIZE EDUCATE

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COAL DEALERS DEFY SENATE INVESTIGATORS

Washington, July 3.—The coal dealers of Washington have defied the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia by refusing to produce a number of books and records of their business for the use of the committee in its investigation of alleged profiteering during the coal strike of last year.

The matter has been hanging fire for a number of months. Now the committee threatens to have the dealers prosecuted for contempt with a possible jail sentence and heavy fines.

The Senate committee requested the dealers to produce records showing what they paid for coal, what they charged for it, their costs of operation, investment in plant, and other facts pertinent to ascertaining whether retail prices were reasonable or unreasonable.

The dealers maintain that it is none of the business either of the Senate of the United States or the people of the District of Columbia what the dealers pay for coal, what they charge for it, what their investment is, or what their profits are.

They are in business to make profits, they claim. The coal is their own private property. It is their legal right to buy it for as low a price as they can and sell it for as high a price as the necessities of the coal consumers compel them to pay. Those consumers don't want coal at the price the dealers fix, the consumers can go without heat and eat uncooked food until they get good and cold and tired of the raw food diet. Then they will find plenty of coal at the dealers' price.

This in substance is what the Washington coal merchants told the Senate committee. The committee, whose chairman is Senator Capper of Kansas, insists that the dealers will have to give the information demanded.

If the dealers persist in their defiance, the committee's records will be in prosecution for contempt. Senator Capper says he will go to the limit if necessary to protect the authority of the Senate and the interests of the coal consumers.

Machinists Win Organizing Drive

Washington, July 3.—The International Association of Machinists has received information that the National Automobile Dealers' Association has created a defense fund to oppose the efforts of the machinists to organize employes of automobile garages and service stations.

The organizing department of the machinists' union interprets this action as an acknowledgment that the drive to unionize garage workers is a success.

In localities where the anti-union employers put up a fight, the union machinists at once start co-operative shops and compete successfully with the anti-union bosses. Strikes in the automobile branch of the machinists' union do not last long—organization is the weapon of either start a cooperative shop or get a job in shops where experienced union automobile mechanics are demanded.

A. F. of L. Exhibit Plan for "Sesqui"

Washington, July 3.—The educational exhibit of the American Federation of Labor for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia to be held in the time the Educational Building is open—about the middle of July.

The exhibit will feature charts illustrating the various activities of the Federation for the advancement of the wage earners' cause. Moving pictures will also be shown daily. The films will include educational and international labor buildings, labor banks, etc. There will be an abundance of printed matter and a lecturer will explain the charts and pictures.

Garment Workers Approve Strike

New York, July 3.—A mass meeting of 20,000 cloak and suit workers belonging to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union authorized the joint board of the union to call a general strike in the industry to bring relief from anti-labor conditions.

The demands of the union include the 40-hour week, with 36 weeks' employment per year guaranteed.

It is estimated that 40,000 clothing workers will be concerned in the walkout.

A Million Dollars for Foreign Affairs

A wage scale of from 40 to 50 cents a day for rubber plantation workers in the Philippines is held up as the ideal on which American rubber capitalists have their vision fixed, according to Harry N. Whitford, manager of the crude rubber division of the Rubber Association of America and former chief of the crude rubber section of the United States Department of Commerce.

Mr. Whitford outlines this policy in an article in the Foreign Affairs on the possibilities of American capitalists exploiting the Filipino workers on rubber plantations in competition with the rubber lords of Malaya, Sumatra and other districts of the middle east.

Mindanao and surrounding islands constitute, it is claimed, the potential rubber-growing section in the Philippines. There is a scarcity of native labor. Other sections are densely populated, but the native workers do not look favorably on the proposition to migrate to Mindanao. The major present labor difficulty, Mr. Whitford points out, is to persuade the Philippine workers in Luzon and other northern sections to migrate to the planned rubber plantations.

There are some 15,000 natives already in Mindanao, He thinks in the course of time 85,000 might be "recruited" in other sections of the island, which would prive 100,000 for rubber plantation labor. This would require from 50,000 to 60,000 acres of rubber.

But the "recruiting" will take time, and American capitalists want to get their profit-making machinery to work at once. Consequently the temporary scarcity of labor "is a difficulty that must be solved in another way. The solution of this pressing labor question," Mr. Whitford blandly states, is the importation of coolies from China, which is made possible by the provision in the Jones act authorizing the Philippine legislature, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, to allow the importation of Asiatic labor. The Congress of the United States also has the power to make the change.

And the wages? How they are: "A wage scale of about 50 cents for Filipinos and 40 cents for Chinese could be maintained in the regions where it is proposed to plant rubber, provided the development proceeded slowly."

The wage scale on rubber plantations of the Malaya, Sumatra, and other districts of the middle east, Mr. Whitford asserts, "is 20 to 25 cents plus an additional 15 cents for various allowances, recruiting, etc., that must be taken into account. This applies to all except Chinese laborers who generally work by contract and receive the equivalent of 25 to 40 or more cents a day."

Mr. Whitford is of the opinion that the slightly higher wages which it appears will be necessary in the Philippines may be overcome by "certain economies" not practiced in the middle east.

Another barrier to the economic subjection of Filipino labor by the rubber plantation route is the land laws, which prohibit a corporation from to lease or buy more than 2,530 acres of land, and limit a trust, like that for rubber growing in competition with cheap labor of Sumatra and Malaya.

The legislature of the Philippines has the authority to make larger grants of land, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. The Filipino people, however, have expressed themselves as opposed to the plantation system, and the legislature has so far stood solidly for small holdings.

Pointing out that all of these barriers to the importation of Chinese coolies, exploitation of native labor and the nullification of the land laws can be changed by the Congress of the United States, Mr. Whitford is hopeful that present conditions may be alleviated "to some extent" by Congress.

The legislative machinery to bring about the "alleviation" sought by the coolie-labor rubber capitalists has already been started.

Representative Robert L. Bacon of New York has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, the purpose of which is to separate Mindanao and adjacent islands from the insular government and permit them to set up a government of their own under the direction of the United States.

In a speech explaining his bill, Representative Bacon declared that his underlying object is to turn the rubber-growing territory over to the American rubber capitalists to be operated along the lines which have made the cheap-labor plantations of Malaya and Sumatra so profitable.

Mr. Bacon has undoubtedly expresses the views of the Rubber Association of America and is an interpretation of the anti-labor scheme outlined by Mr. Whitford.

Above all, there must be no flirting with the subject of political autonomy for the Philippines. American control must be maintained and strengthened. The American flag, Mr. Whitford says, is not enough. What the investor seeks a reasonable guarantee that his capital will be safe and profits assured."

Therefore nass the necessary legislation to permit the importation of coolie labor, break down the system of small holdings, turn the unoccupied land in the Philippines over to economic imperialists, import Chinese coolies until native Filipinos can be "recruited" into economic slavery, and establish the Sumatra-Malaya wage scale—when those wages are started. That is the capitalist realization, the potential rubber fields of the Philippines look good to our American rubber capitalists.

State Ownership of Coal Mines Endorsed; $500,000,000 for British Royalty Owners

London, Eng., July 7.—Government ownership of coal mines in Great Britain as a device to remove the royalty owners' interest in industry is endorsed by Sir Josiah Stamp in an article on the coal mine deadlock.

Mr. Stamp is president of the executive of the London, Midland and Scottish railway. He was also a member of the commission to investigate the disturbance in the coal industry in June and July, 1925, and the British representative on the Dawes committee.

The article claims that even if the whole royalty were wiped out it would not solve the present problem. It amounts to not more than six pence per ton, which is not enough, he says, to raise the wages of a decent wage or to put the industry on a solvent basis.

Nevertheless it is a political and social irritant which should be removed:

"It rarely fails to rouse deep resentment when it is graphically presented as a deliberate deduction from the reward of the worker to be paid over to the idle recipients of inherited benefits irrespective of the owner happens to be a duke. It stands as a factor in the dispute far beyond its intrinsic importance, and to convey the royalty to state ownership on generous terms would be the best possible tactics from a political standpoint."

Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, does not accept Mr. Stamp's views as to the relative importance of the royalty question. In a recent speech at a large gathering of miners he declared that the time for the royalty owners, who were nothing but parasites, were taken from the backs of the miners.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, now before parliament, recommended the purchase of royalties, but only on the part of government. It is assumed that it is the commission's recommendation which Sir Josiah Stamp approves.

The commission found that the royalty owners are drawing six million pounds ($30,000,000) per year out of the coal industry, and estimated that a reasonable price for the government to pay for the royalty rights would be one hundred million pounds ($500,000,000). The commission points out that the government would then be in a position to leasing power to bring about more efficient operation than now obtains under private ownership.

PRICE BOOSTERS GRAB STATE-FIXED WAGES

Wellington, New Zealand, July 3.—Trying the workers to their jobs by means of compulsory conciliation and arbitration, which determines wages and does nothing to restrain profiteering retailers, is engendering resentment among the New Zealand workers important enough to warrant consideration by the department of labor.

The department declares that the "real grievance" of the workers is the absence of any authority to correlate wages with prices and other matters affecting the cost and standard of living. The compulsory arbitration act covers wages and hours but leaves the retailers, who manage to absorb a wage increase award about as quickly as it is granted.

United Cooperative Shows Gain of $12,000

Fitchburg, Mass., July 3.—The United Cooperative of Fitchburg did a business of $285,381 in 1925, with a net gain of $12,000.

SUITS FOR ACCIDENT BENEFITS CONDEMNED

Montreal, Can., July 3.—Organized labor of the province of Quebec is determined to secure the enactment of a workmens' compensation act.

Industry is to any man injured, while on the job, a living and for his family during his disability." went on the president. "We have a lot of law, but a great deal of injustice. What we want to establish is something on the statutes that will say to the worker: "The industry that you are employed in as a productive member owes it to you and to your wife and family that you will not suffer if by accident you are placed out of commission for a while, and that the industry, collectively, will provide for it. As it is, it is to the employe and it is absolutely fair to the employer."

Collective Bargaining Praised by Coolidge

East Liverpool, Ohio, July 2.—"I am aware of the harmony and the satisfaction that has existed in the pottery industry in this country for a long time," declared President Coolidge in a letter to John T. Wood, president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

The satisfactory working of the collective bargaining method of adjusting your relations for 26 years should be an example to others. The interdependence of capital and labor is universally recognized and only as they are able to work in harmony through mutual understanding and confidence may we expect to have the most satisfactory business conditions."

Carpenters Building $250,000 Home

Washington, July 3.—The Washington local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is erecting a $250,000 headquarters here. The plan calls for a seven-story office building. There will be six stores on the ground floor in addition to the union main office. The next six stories will be devoted to offices and the top floor will be an assembly room for the union.

Labor Temple Planned For Lakeland, Florida

Lakeland, Fla., July 3.—Lakeland Central Labor Union is financing the construction of its labor temple by the sale of stock to members of the unions and others who are friendly to the principles and aspirations of the labor movement.

RIGHTS OF MAN

By THOMAS JEFFERSON

All eyes are opened or opening to the rights of man. The general spread of the lights of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God.

UNION HIGH-WAGE POLICY GUARANTEES PROSPERITY

Indianapolis, Ind., July 3.—"The union's philosophy has long been that declared that high wages make for general prosperity" states the Stone Cutters' Journal, the official organ of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America. "That fact has been demonstrated beyond successful dispute.

"Years ago the American Federation of Labor declared that reduction of wages during an industrial depression would only prolong depression instead of helping it. That statement has long since been demonstrated as true economics.

"Ten or fifteen years ago we heard much about the coming depression of 1926, and it effect, as a matter of fact we had occasional depressions with high wages. We have always contended that if the workers were paid good wages there would be no periods of stagnation and dull times.

"It was supposed that the ability to make good or bad times, prosperity or depression, rested in the hands of Wall Street.

"Perhaps it did, but the real reason why Wall Street could bring about a depression was because the great mass of the workers were unorganized, and in no position, because of the low wages paid them, to consume what they produced, and because of this fact only we had industrial depressions.

"When the workers organize and through their unions maintain high wages, we shall have continued genuine prosperity and no periods of industrial stagnation."

Wilson Spends $88 In Senatorial Primary

Washington, July 3.—The statement of Woodrow B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor, that his personal expenses in the Pennsylvania primaries were only $88.81, with a limit of $10,000 for the entire ticket upon which he was associated with other political aspirants, has started the Senate committee investigating campaign expenses in the Pennsylvania primaries.

Mr. Wilson was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate. The Republican candidate for the same office spent all the way from $194,000, reported by the Pinchot organization, to $1,046,295 reported by the Pepper-Fisher group.

Committee Blocks High Tariff Probe

Washington, July 3.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Education has made an adverse report on a resolution which proposed that a special committee be created to investigate wages paid workers in the textile, steel and aluminum industries. The resolution was introduced at the instance of the American Federation of Labor in order to ascertain what benefits the workers derive from the high protective tariff in the three industries mentioned.

Government Agency Finds Jobs for Many

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, July 3.—The government employment offices of the province of Alberta placed employment for 60,306 persons in 1925.

Committee Reports Industrial Safety Bill; 2,453,418 Accidents in 1925; 21,232 Killed

Washington, July 3.—The House Committee on Labor has reported favorably the bill of Representative Rathbone of Illinois to create a division of safety in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Industrial accidents in this country now rival annually in number and in wastage the casualties of the great wars of former times," declared Representative Rathbone in explaining the bill. "The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that there were last year 2,453,418 industrial accidents in the United States, in which to investigate wages in loss of more than one day's time.

"The estimated fatalities for the year were 21,232, accidents resulting in total disability 1,728. This exceeds the loss of the Union army in the battle of Gettysburg, the bloodiest of the Civil War. The number of days lost as a result of these injuries was estimated in the year ended in one year to 227,169,970, with a wage loss of $1,022,264,846. It is self-evident that the problem of industrial wastage is one of the greatest that confronts this country. It can only be solved by proper education and training and this my bill seeks to provide."

"A division of safety is to be created by the bill under the Bureau of Labor, which will form a clearing house of information and the latest and most approved devices will be exhibited and brought to the attention of employers and the workers in every industry.

The Rathbone bill is supported by Secretary of Labor Davis and the American Federation of Labor.

TRADE UNIONS BENEFIT R. R. TELEGRAPHERS

St. Louis, Mo., July 3.—"The Order of Railway Telegraphers was established in 1886—forty years ago.

"Prior to 1886 conditions of telegraphic service were chaotic," declares the Railroad Telegrapher, official organ of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, in recounting the improvement trade unionism has brought about in the conditions of the allroad telegraphers since the order was founded. "Any number of hours a day, if ever they got off, was required and any type of laborious duty was imposed.

"Our organization now numbers 65,000 members. Hours of labor are limited to eight per day. Through its mutual benefit department it protects the families of its members. Nearly $4,000,000 has been expended in mortuary relief. It has always been the headquarters in the most desirable part of St. Louis.

"The grand division and certain subordinate division and individual members own and operate the Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis, with resources of more than $6,000,000.

"The Order of Railroad Telegraphers intimately touches the lives and well-being of persons everywhere in the station, office and telegraph service on all railroads."

Military Training Creates War Mind

Cleveland, Ohio, July 3.—The last six months have witnessed an unusual propulation of compulsory military training in the high schools and colleges throughout the United States," declares the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' official journal.

"The fact is that military training and the maintenance of all kinds do not necessarily create the state of mind out of which wars grow. . . . The introduction of compulsory military training in schools and colleges will not guarantee peace, but it will help the nation to preserve the type of mind which believes in peace and will work for peace."

Anti-Union Employers Ban Union Contractors

Oakland, Calif., July 3.—Albert E. Boynton, president of the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, and business agent of the San Francisco Industrial Association, the parent body of the Associated Employers, frankly admits that building material supplies are being withheld from contractors who submitted bids in the Bay district, according to the East Bay Labor Journal.

"Boynton frankly told newspaper representatives that the forces behind the Industrial Association have adopted a policy of enforcing a material embargo against contractors friendly to unionized labor," says the Labor Journal. "Many contractors friendly to organized labor have already been contacted by agents of the East Bay Industrial Association."

8 Hours and More Pay Asked by Ferrymen

Oakland, Calif., July 3.—The Ferryboatmen's Union of California has asked the Key Route and Southern Pacific companies to grant a wage increase to all men the 8-hour day with one day off in seven, time and one-half for overtime and $20 a month wage increase.

Cheap-Labor Headstones Opposed For Graves of U. S. Dead in France

Washington, July 3.—The plan of the American Battle Monuments Commission to purchase cheap-labor French or Italian headstones for the 30,000 graves of American soldiers in France brought a firm protest from Edgar Wallace, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in a hearing before Acting Secretary of War MacNider.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the headstones did not specify that they should be of American manufacture, but in the light of this unintentional omission, the American Battle Monuments Commission, of which General John J. Pershing is chairman, called for international bids for the work.

Mussolini's Fascisti contractors bid $4.50 for headstones of Carrara marble; French contractors offered French white stone for $19. American contractors put in a bid of $35 for marble headstones.

Acting under the spell of the administration's economy program, General Pershing's commission recommended the Italian Fascisti headstones primarily because of their cheapness.

The representative of the American Federation of Labor declared it was unthinkable that the men who died to save democracy should lie beneath headstones made under the conditions of industrial servitude superinduced by the political autocracy now ruling Italy. American graveyards in France, he said, are part of America. If our dead fought in France, there should be no question but that their graves would be marked with American headstones. The question of cheapness was not considered when our soldiers were sent across the ocean and it should now be the main objective in a recognition of their sacrifice.

The delegation included 30 Senators, Representatives and others interested in the granite and marble industry of the United States.

Green Declares for Legislative Assistance To Farmers to Promote Scientific Marketing

Cincinnati, July 3.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared while here attending a meeting of the executive board and council of the Federation that he believed the farmers of the United States were entitled to some legislative help to remedy their condition.

"The present condition of the farmers is bad," said Mr. Green with reference to the bill in the Senate of Senator Haugen farm relief bill. "The farmers out in the West and Northwest have been unable to meet their obligations at the banks, with the result that a number of banks have failed. That is a very serious a very serious condition.

"It should be possible to help the farmer market his crops in a scientific way. There must be some plan better than the present one."

President Green said that labor in the United States is in a healthy condition with no labor troubles of any consequence. "I am pleased with the acceptance of labor's views to be served, and feel that industry is on the upgrade."

CONSUMER'S DOLLAR WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

Los Angeles, Calif., July 3.—According to data compiled by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the consumer of every dollar's worth of oranges and lemons grown and sold by the exchange pays 25.4 cents to the jobbers, 15.1 cents to the jobbers, 15.1 cents for transportation, 1.4 cents for selling including advertising, 8.9 cents for packing, hauling, and packing, and 41 cents to the grower for the fruit on the tree.

The report declares that by lower transportation rates and increased efficiency in production, harvesting and packing the exchange is endeavoring to increase the growers' returns.

From the exchange's position as to the distribution of the "savings" effected by increased efficiency and lower transportation rates it is quite evident that the consumers must organize their own co-operatives to secure any reduction in prices.

Under the Rochdale system of consumers' co-operatives the workers would appropriate to themselves the $2.9 cents paid to jobbers, which, nothers, less the actual costs of distribution.

44-Hour Week Won By Auto Mechanics

Oakland, Calif., July 3.—The Auto Mechanics' Union has notified garages employing auto mechanics that on and that the 44-hour week is effective in all shops where mechanics have made up their minds that Saturday afternoon is made for leisure, and they get it through their union.

Street Railway Wage Increase Demanded; City-Owned Railway Financial Success

San Francisco, Calif., July 3.—The San Francisco division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America has won the moral right to a wage increase of 10 cents a day for the employes of the municipally owned and operated street railway system of San Francisco, but the actual increase is not yet within grasping proximity. It is a case of a deadlock existing between the board of supervisors and the public works commission.

The wage increase application was made to the board of supervisors. The body recommended it and referred it to the public works commission. The commission, which is the body which should receive the increase, but the operating manager of the street railway didn't have the money and couldn't grant the raise until the board of supervisors provide a means to meet it. The board still has the application.

In support their demand for the wage increase the street railway employes' union retained an accountant to examine the finances of the municipal street railway system. The accountant discovered that the system is an outstanding financial success.

According to the Motorman and Conductor, the official journal of the organized association, five years ago the municipal street railway system had a valuation of $5,000,000 and a bonded debt of $3,000,000, while now the plant has a valuation of $8,000,000 an increase in the bonded debt. The additional $7,000,000 of value, the accountant declares, has been created out of earnings and with no additional borrowing of money or contribution from taxes.

With $7,000,000 profit in five years, the street railway employes expect the board of supervisors will not delay in providing the 10 cents a day wage increase.

"The San Francisco municipally owned and operated street railway system," declares the Motorman and Conductor, "is being operated on a rate of fare of 5 cents, perhaps the lowest rate of fare existing upon the American continent."

Death of Representative Flaherty Inflicts Severe Loss on Organized Labor Movement

San Francisco, Calif., July 3.—In the death of Lawrence J. Flaherty, representative in Congress from the First California district, the organized labor movement suffers a deep loss. Mr. Flaherty was business agent of the Building Trades Council here for a number of years, and the police commissioner of San Francisco during one administration. He was elected to Congress a state for two terms where he became largely responsible for much of the progressive legislation that was in effect in California. He was elected to the Seventy-third State House of Representatives in 1924. At his death he was president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

The Labor Clarion, the official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council, pays the following tribute to Representative Flaherty:

"In his unswerving devotion to union principles, he so impressed all with his sincerity that his death will be felt as greatly missed. He was of a quiet, unassuming disposition and never so happy as when working for the welfare of common humanity and the realization of a broader democracy.

"He was an honest man, an honest friend, and a worthy citizen. He was a rugged, honest opponent, willing at all times to meet his adversary squarely on the issues as they arose. Those who differed with him. He will long be remembered among us, and his memory will be cherished to do the best with the talents the Master of all things gave him. His noble thoughts were very largely for others than himself and he died in the service of those to whom he had devoted his entire lifetime unsparingly."

Maine Officials Nullify State Labor Laws; Enforcement Officers and Funds Lacking

Portland, Me., July 3.—The annual convention of the Maine Federation of Labor condemned the governor and council and the budget committee of the State legislature for their alleged nullification of certain labor laws by refusing to provide for their enforcement.

According to the convention the statutes of Maine make it mandatory for the Commissioner of Labor and Industry to appoint a deputy commissioner to assist him in enforcing State labor laws and a similar mandatory for the Insurance Commissioner to appoint a deputy to assist in enforcing the insurance laws.

The convention charged that, despite these statutes, State officials, including the governor, have refused to permit the appointment of the deputies, and the budget committee of the State legislature has not allowed the appropriations necessary for the application of the statutes. The convention called upon the governor "to rectify at once this annulment of law, and provide ways and means financially so that so long as these laws remain on our statute books they will be duly enforced by the legislature of our State determined they should be and the people demand it."

The convention also adopted resolutions pledging the support of the Federation to the United Wall Paper Crafts of America in their campaign to extend the union label to wall paper; indorsed the policy of the United Textile Workers of America in its efforts to improve the conditions of the textile workers, raise their wages and secure the 48-hour week; approved the Workers' Health Bureau; urged the establishment of local union label leagues to advance the sale of union label products; and condemned contract prison labor, demanding that the use of prison-made goods be limited to the State and its political subdivisions.

Alfred H. Eagles, president, and Howard C. Woodside, secretary, were both re-elected.

La Follette Asks Ban on Buying Seats In U. S. Senate; $25,000 Expense Limit

Washington, July 3.—A person elected to the United States Senate will be debarred from a seat in that body if the expenses of his primary campaign for nomination are in excess of $25,000, according to a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, a member of the Senate committee investigating the Pennsylvania primary.

In the Newberry case the United States supreme court declared that Congress does not have the power to enact legislation limiting expenditures in connection with primary elections.

Since that decision no action has been no Federal legislation on the matter and many States have failed to enact adequate corrupt practices acts.

Senator La Follette points out that the supreme court decision and the flagrancy of State legislatures affords an opportunity "for wealthy candidates for those backed by rich and powerful interests to attempt to buy their seats in the Senate by the use of huge slush funds in the primaries.

"In Pennsylvania alone the ascertained expenditures for the various candidates have already reached the staggering total of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

"Such debauchery of the electorate means the eventual destruction of representative government in the United States."

The Wisconsin Senator's resolution would have the Senate itself meet the emergency by the enactment of a statute rule barring from that body any individual whose primary campaign expense exceed $25,000. The resolution is based on the section of the United States Constitution which provides that each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

Close Coal Mines That Don't Pay; Fix Inland Prices by Joint Board

Swallownest, Eng., July 3.—"I will never sign any paper which takes you back far more than a 7-hour day," declared Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, in addressing a mining lockout before a large gathering of miners.

"Our people are down as far as they can go," he said, "and the next move must be upward."

He held that the pits which did not pay should be closed down and a board of six, consisting of two miners, two owners and two representatives of the public should fix an economic price for the sale of inland coal.

He expressed himself strongly opposed to the district wage scheme, claiming that under private enterprise competition would naturally take men with small families.

Foes of Child Labor Laws Assailed; Poor Children Driven Into Factories

Philadelphia, July 3.—The motives of manufacturers' associations and big business men in their opposition to child labor laws were attacked by Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States department of Labor, in an address here before the annual convention of the National Education Association.

Miss Abbott charged that when manufacturers' associations and other big business organizations could not find any other reason for opposing child labor laws they spread the idea that poor boys and girls should not be sent to school past the lower grades.

"This propaganda," declared the speaker, "has convinced many parents that they are over-educating their children.

"Back of this opposition is the desire of the manufacturers and big business men to get poor boys and girls into their kitchens and factories.

"They always evade the issue. They never plead industry's cause.

"If the child labor measure is a national bill, they stick up for State rights. If it is a proposed State law, they base their opposition on the contention that the rights of communities would be outraged."